

The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXXVI }

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1847.

{ NO. 4434.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

J. H. BARBER & SON.

No. 133 Thames Street.

TERMS—Two Dollars per annum.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be charged for each subsequent insertion. Yearly Advertisers can make contracts on liberal terms. All Advertisements will be continued until forbidden when no particular time is specified, and will be charged for accordingly. The circulation which the Mercury enjoys, renders it a valuable medium for Advertising.

No Paper discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Publishers) until arrearages are paid.

Weekly Almanac.

1847.	SUN rises.	SUN sets.	MOON sets.	High water.
17 SATURDAY,	5 20 6	40 9	26 9	38
18 SUNDAY,	5 19 6	41 10	25 10	34
19 MONDAY,	5 17 6	43 11	20 11	29
20 TUESDAY,	5 16 6	44 12	15 12	22
21 WEDNESDAY,	5 14 6	46 0	8 1	12
22 THURSDAY,	5 13 6	47 0	49 1	59
23 FRIDAY,	5 12 6	48 1	26 2	44

MOON 1st qt. 22d day, 3 hour, 39m. morning.

POST OFFICE Arrangement.

MAILS CLOSE,

PROVIDENCE, Daily, 8 A. M.
BOSTON, do, 12 P. M.
NEW YORK, do, 8 A. M.
FALL RIVER, twice a day, 8 A. M. & 12 P. M.
WESTERLY, Tuesdays and Fridays, 6 A. M.
NEW SHOREHAM, Fridays, 8 A. M.
Office open till 7 P. M.
JOSEPH JOSLEN, Post Master.

DISCOUNT DAYS,

At the several Banks in this Town.
MERCHANTS BANK, on Monday afternoon.
NEWPORT EXCHANGE BANK, on Monday evening.
NEWPORT BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.
NEW ENGLAND COMMERCIAL BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.
RHODE ISLAND UNION BANK, on Wednesday morning.
BANK OF RHODE ISLAND, on Thursday afternoon.
TRADERS BANK, on Thursday evening.

CUSTOM HOUSE,

Office Hours.

From 2 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.
EDWIN WILBUR, Collector.

Continued from fourth page.

For deficiency of appropriations for repairs of Pennsylvania avenue, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen dollars and twenty-nine cents.

For deficiency of former appropriations for articles furnished for the New York custom-house, by Wenman and Wyckoff, five hundred and thirty-three dollars and eighty-six cents.

For extra clerk hire and copying in the office of the Secretary of State, including preparing indices to the papers of the confederation and of Washington, during the current fiscal year, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to special agents to examine books, accounts, and money on hand in the several depositories under the act of August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-sixth, nineteen hundred dollars.

For roof to the building adjoining and belonging to the treasury building, five hundred dollars.

For the expense of procuring and issuing certificates of stock in the several loans heretofore authorized, for blank stock, and dividend books, and other expenses attending the issue and transfer of the evidences of public debt, including the certificates of scrip authorized by the act of eleventh February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, twenty thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses, including stationary, blank books, &c., in the office of the Second Auditor, two hundred and ninety-five dollars.

For compensation of two clerks in the office of the Fourth Auditor, at one thousand dollars per annum, two thousand dollars.

For re-appropriation of this sum for the compensation of the meteorologist—the same having been omitted by mistake in the enrolment of the civil and diplomatic bill of the last session, two thousand dollars.

For deficiency in the appropriation for completing the maps, specifications, and astronomical computations of the line of boundary between the United States and the British provinces, six thousand dollars.

For rent, repairs, watching, and incidental expenses of such buildings as may be indispensably necessary for the use of the Treasury Department, the Secretary of the Treasury being hereby authorized to obtain the same, twenty-five hundred dollars per annum to commence from the passage of this act.

For repairs to the wharf at the Penitentiary, six hundred dollars.

For settling the claims of the late republic of Texas, according to the principles of justice and equity, for disarming a body of Texan troops under the command of Colonel Snively; and for entering the custom-house at Bryar's landing, and taking certain goods therefrom, a sum not exceeding thirty thousand dollars; the account to be settled by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department.

SEC. 3 And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to pay to Richie and Heiss, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount deducted, by the committees in the Senate and House of Representatives from their accounts as rendered for printing finished and delivered previous to the passage of the printing law now in operation.

SEC. 4 And be it further enacted, That the third section of the act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and for other purposes, approved the tenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, be, and the same is hereby, revived and continued in force for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

JOHN W. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. M. DALLAS,
President of the Senate.
Vice President of the United States.
Approved, March 3, 1847.
JAMES K. POLK.

POET'S CORNER.

A SPRING-DAY WALK.

BY JAMES ALDRICH.

Adieu, the cities' ceaseless hum,
The haunts of sensual life, adieu!
Green fields, and silent glens! we come,
To spend this bright spring-day with you.
Whether the hills and vales shall gleam
With beauty, is for us to choose;
For leaf and blossom, rock and stream,
Are colored with the spirit's hues.
Here, to the seeking soul, is brought
A nobler view of human fate,
And higher feelings, higher thought,
And glimpses of a higher state.
Through change of time, on sea and shore,
Serenely nature smiles away;
Your infinite blue sky bends o'er
Our world, as at the primal day.
The self-renewing earth is moved
With youthful life each circling year;
And flowers that Ceres' daughter loved
At Enna, now are blooming here.
Glad nature will this truth reveal,
That God is ours and we are His;
O friends, my friends! what joy to feel
That our own loving father is!

NOT SO BAD.—During the height of the opposition between the two steamboat lines, running from the Kennebec to Boston, last summer, and just as the rival boats were making ready to start, a wagon hove in sight in which was an old lady, with an accompaniment of band-boxes and bundles, evidently equipped for a journey. The respective agents of the two lines sprang towards her. "Take the Marshall, marm!—fine boat." "Try the Penobscot, new boat, built last summer, commanded by the favorite of every-body—Capt. —." &c., &c. The boys and loafers around echoed the claims of their favorites in concert. "Hurrah for the Penobscot!" Go the John Marshall! The old lady who had probably never seen a steamboat before, and whose chief notion of the varnished and connected with their boiler bursting propensities, was almost beside herself with terror, at the hubbub.

"O, Lordy! I wish I'd never stirred a step—If I'd a known there was to be such an awful time as this I'm sure I wouldn't. The pesky bilers—I know they'll burst—every body's looking after me, and nobody's attending to 'em. There go right away, all of you, I'm going straight back. I couldn't rest a wink for fear of them pesky bilers."

"You need give yourself no anxiety on account of the boilers in the Marshall!" (said the agent of the M.) "they are new and sound, and couldn't be made to burst." "Are you sure of it," said the old lady, evincing symptoms of a favorable disposition towards the Marshall—"you ain't a tryin' to prattize on the credulity of a poor lone woman I hope."

"No fear of me—sound as a teakettle," was the reply.

The old lady was about descending from the wagon to embark in the Marshall, when agent No. 2 stepped up.

"Madam," said he, in a serious tone—"No doubt the Marshall's boilers are sound enough, but the best boilers are dangerous things. We knew that a great many people had been killed by them—especially of late—and took the boilers out of our boat three weeks ago."

"You did," said she. "that's the boat for me then—" James [to the boy in the wagon] pass out the basket, and the bonnet box, and the umbrella, and the parasol—and don't forget the new shoes and doughnuts under the seat.—Tell Sally I went in the boat without any bilers, and she need have no fears of me."

And giving her arm to the agent she hurried aboard the Penobscot—remarking that they had better hurry out of the way of the bilers of the other boat, as if they were to bust she might get hurt at that distance.

Portland Tribune.

ORIGIN OF THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY, &c.—Commander C. Morton, R. N., has propounded a new geological theory respecting the basaltic columns of the Giant's Causeway and of Staffa; contending that they are not volcanic but of vegetable origin and the splendid relics of stupendous bamboos of a far distant age!! In support of this hypothesis he alludes to the fact of the separate joints, both in bamboos and basaltic columns, being articulated with semi-spherical tenons, and corresponding sockets or mortices; the tenon or mortice being, in both productions, sometimes in the upper and sometimes in the lower ends of the joint; as particularly remarkable in the columns of Giant's Causeway. In reference to the established theory of basaltic columns being crystallized from torrents of molten lava, he shows that it is opposed to the general laws of crystallization; and remarks upon the utter impossibility of the separate joints, blocks or crystals of which the columns are composed, selecting (if thus formed) their fellow joints of similar diameter, with corresponding sockets or mortices, and arranging themselves so closely and exactly one above another, till stupendous columns were raised many hundred feet in height; the length of the joints, and diameter of contiguous columns, exhibiting all the relative variety of dimensions which mark a field of sugar-canes or a forest of bamboos. He also shows that bamboos, even in the present day, secrete silex or flint, the chief component part of basaltic columns; and that the well known material called "vegetable ivory," now substituted for animal ivory in many articles of ordinary use, is the production of an existing order of palm trees. There is not, says Capt. Morton, such disparity in size between the most colossal of the columns of the Giant's Causeway and the bamboos of the present day, as between the monstrous antediluvian lizard, the iguanodon, and our diminutive reptiles of similar tribes.

SEAL FISHERY IN JERSEY CITY.—A very large seal of the hair or dog species was caught in a fike in the north bay of this city yesterday morning by Mr. Stephens. The hair seal, or sea dog, were noticed in the Jersey waters by Henry Hudson in his voyage of 1609. It is not uncommon to see two or three at a time sunning themselves on the rocks in Kill Van Kull, which runs between Bergen Point and Staten Island. They seldom ascend the river as far as Jersey City, though about twenty years ago one was caught alive on the ice near the old state prison, New York, which was larger than the one caught yesterday by Mr. Stephens.

Telegraph.

INSURANCE AGAINST SICKNESS.—Among the numerous applications for incorporation which have occupied the attention of the Legislature during this session, there have been several for the charter of Health Insurance Companies. The design of these institutions is to insure their customers (on their paying a small sum per annum,) a certain sum per week during any incidental sickness throughout the term of one year; the rates of premiums to be regulated by tables similar to those used in the life offices, and every claim for sick-money being vouched by the affidavit of a respectable physician. In the bills before the House, it is stipulated that the profits shall be divided among the stockholders and the insured; the dividend to stockholders never to exceed ten per cent; the terms and conditions of the policy to be subject to the approval of the Governor and Council and there are a number of other restrictions and guards which are believed to render the charters safe and acceptable. The general design and plan of these Companies strike us very favorably. They will be specially valuable to the laboring and poorer classes of society; and if they are judiciously managed, they must prove highly beneficial to those whose income is limited & dependent on daily labor.—Boston Traveller.

A suit is now pending before a board of referees in Boston, Ezekiel Hale vs. E. M. J. Hale, (his son) both of Haverhill. It appears that in the autumn of 1842, plaintiff a convert to the "Millerite delusion" made over to defendant his property, valued at from \$40,000—to \$50,000—the latter to pay the heirs \$20,000, and inherit the residue himself. The old gentleman has since recovered his "right mind," and now seeks to regain possession of his property.

Do as you agree. The plighted word should never be broken.

SELECTED TALE.

THE LAST OFFER.

"Oh love will master all the power of art."

'So, Clara, you have rejected Mr. Tineford; I own that I do regret it,' said Mrs Crosby to her niece.

'My dear aunt, would you wish me to marry a widower, with as many children as follow? John Rogers to the stake! but whether there were nine, or ten, has been a puzzle to me. Do you think Mr. Tineford could solve that question? I wish I had asked him!'

'Mr. Tineford has but three children as you very well know,' said Mrs Crosby.

'But you know, also, my dear aunt, that my imagination, always expatiates in the 'rule of three,' that is making three of one, which just brings out the nine without any remainder.'

'Come, Clara, pray leave this trifling, it does not become you, and Mr. Tineford is not a character which should excite ridicule,' said Mrs Crosby, gravely. 'You acknowledged, yesterday, that you thought him excellent, intelligent, and agreeable.'

'I do think him worthy of nearly every good adjective in our language,' said Clara Dinsmore, earnestly. 'I esteem his character as highly as you do; but I could never, never think of marrying him.'

'Oh, Clara!—'

'Spare me, dear aunt; I know all you would urge in his favor, and I know too, many reasons which your tenderness for my feelings would spare me. I am twenty-nine—O, wo is me, that I have arrived so near the verge of old maidism! My beauty is gone—nay, don't shake your head; Miss Jones says I look positively old and that she is quite shocked, (you know her benevolent affluence for me,) to see such a change.'

'I do not see it, my dear Clara, nor is it so. Your cheek is not so blooming as it was at nineteen, but there is at times a more lovely expression in your countenance—a chastened thoughtfulness, which gives promise of that tenderness and goodness which I knew was always in your disposition, but which in the years of your brilliant youth, you did not display.'

'Who would blame me for being vain, if they knew my aunt flattered me thus?' exclaimed Clara, tears of gratitude and pleasure filling her eyes. 'But I must not flatter myself, that others see with partial affection. I know that there is change; my mirror, as well as Miss Jones, reminds me of it; and the young ladies those who were in the nursery when I came out, call me old.'

'It is a great pity that girls are permitted to come out so young,' said Mrs. Crosby.

'There is no use of preventives, in my case, dear aunt,' replied Clara, smiling with her usual cheerfulness. 'I am twenty-nine, with little beauty and no money at all.—How can I expect another offer?'

'My dear child, it is none of these motives which induce me to wish this marriage to take place,' said Mrs. Crosby earnestly. 'But I know that Mr. Tineford loves you; and he estimates your worth of character, or he would not, in the maturity of his judgment, when he has reached such a high eminence in his profession, and acquired such distinguished reputation, he would not thus renew the homage he paid you ten years ago. I do not see how you can have the heart to refuse a second time.'

'Simply because I have no heart to give him,' said Clara, with a sigh, and then gaily added, 'you know aunt, that he has been married, and appeared to love his wife most tenderly; he doubtless loves his children, so that between the regret he is bound to cherish for the memory of the one, and the affection he must bestow on the other, there can be little room in his heart for love toward me. This second disappointment will not afflict him; so do not urge the match on his account.'

'I wish it on your own, dear Clara.—Since the loss of my property, by the failure of the bank, my whole concern has been for you. My annuity will cease with my life, and I feel my strength failing daily. Do not look so sorrowful, my darling; I should welcome the change with joy, were your welfare secured. And to Mr. Tineford I would entrust your earthly destiny with perfect confidence.'

'I wonder if there ever was a good mother-in-law,' said Clara, striving to turn the conversation from her aunt's ill health, which she never could bear to hear named,

although she felt there was hardly any hope that she could be saved.

'You would make a good one, Clara; I know your heart is overflowing with affections and tender sympathies; you would love those little children dearly; their mother was your intimate friend, and if their father was your husband, studying your happiness and securing to you every rational source of enjoyment, you could not refrain from loving his children, or rather you would feel that they were yours. I cannot bear to think you will finally refuse him, and be left to struggle alone with the hardships, and cares, and sorrows, which a single woman without relations, or fortune, must encounter.'

'How careful you are, my dear aunt, for my happiness,' said Clara, gratefully. 'I wish I could follow your advice; but I should wrong Mr. Tineford's generous heart, if I married him when I do not love him.'

'You would love him, Clara!—'

'Oh! never attempt to persuade me that love can be awakened after marriage, when there is no kindling of affection before the ceremony. I should undoubtedly esteem him; I hope, treat him with propriety; but I never should love him, and you know I have always declared that I would not marry except I loved the man to whom I pledged my faith.'

Mrs. Crosby looked distressed. 'I must then relinquish all hope,' said she.

'You think, that if I have lived twenty-nine years without being in love, that my heart is ossified, I suppose,' said Clara, laughing.

'I think when a young lady has had the number of admirers and offers which I know you have had, and rejected them all, that there is little reason to expect she will receive others. I have made up my mind that it is to be your last offer.'

'You said the same dear aunt, when I rejected Mr. Bellows.'

'He was a good man, and is highly prosperous. It would have been an excellent match for you.'

'A most wretched one—for I positively disliked him; he was so prosing and particular, he would have driven me crazy with his small fidgetings and solemn reflections. I rather prefer living like Madame Roland, in a garret, on beans, than to have married him though he had been as rich as Rothschild.'

'Then there was William Hopkins; he was a fine, talented young man; I thought for a long time that you liked him.'

'I did like him as a child does its rattle, for the amusement he always made me; but I could not respect a man whose manners were so frivolous—so like my own.—Is not that a candid admission?'

'But what could you have found to cavil at in the character or manners of that young man, Lucius Howard?'

'He was too perfect for me, dear aunt,' replied Clara; a blush crimsoning her cheek, and there was a slight tremor in her voice as she added, 'he never offered me his hand.'

'Clara, I am sure I understood, at the time, that you rejected him.'

'No, no, aunt—you were deceived; Clara's voice grew firmer, though her face grew deadly pale; while she continued, 'I have long wished, long intended to confide my weakness and disappointment to you; but it is so humiliating to own one has been crossed in love, that I could never find the opportunity when my mind was in a right mood. Now it shall be done that you may feel convinced I do right in declining to marry Mr. Tineford; you would not wish me to vow at the altar to love him, when my heart is irrevocably devoted to another. Yes, I did, I do love Lucius Howard, and—he—loved me, but thought me unworthy to be his wife.' She covered her face with her hands, and burst into tears.

'Clara, my darling, this cannot be. He never could have thought you unworthy; but he might fear you would reject him,' said Mrs Crosby.

'No, no,' replied Clara, in a voice of deep agony; no, he knew that I loved him, and I believe he had little doubt I would accept him; but he thought I permitted or rather encouraged attentions from others. You know how many admirers I had in those days, when I rejected Mr. Tineford and a dozen others; there was then no shadow on my beauty, and I triumphed in the power it gave me. Fatal power, most foolishly I used it to vex the noble heart that loved me, and whose love I returned. I

trifled till Lucius Howard thought me a confirmed coquette, and when he acknowledged his deep affection for me, he told me he did it to prove to me the constancy of his principles; as he knew he had often betrayed his love, he came to make the avowal openly, but at the same time to tell me that he did not seek a return, that he did not ask my hand—he believed our dispositions and tastes were too dissimilar to allow him to hope for happiness with me. He invoked heaven to protect and bless me—and took leave of me—forever.'

Mrs Crosby was sadly distressed and confounded by this disclosure. She had always thought her niece remained single because she found no one to suit her fastidious taste. Never had she dreamed that Clara, the gay Clara Dinsmore had nursed a secret and hopeless passion. Mr Howard, she well knew, had left that part of the country entirely: he was settled in the ministry at the south; she had heard that he was one of the shining lights of the age, and she felt almost certain she had heard of his marriage, too; so she could not flatter her dear Clara with the least hope of ever renewing her acquaintance with him. But if she would be persuaded to accept Mr. Tineford, who she doubted not would be too glad to marry her, though she had loved another, the good aunt thought she might still look forward to days of happiness of her niece. So she began her work of comforting, remarking that no person can expect an unshadowed lot. She reminded Clara of the fortitude with which she had, hitherto, borne this disappointment of the heart—entreated her not to allow the remembrance of a scene so long past to overcome her now—showed her how much of good had already arisen from this disappointment as doubtless that improvement in Clara's character, which had been remarked by every one, that had been effected in consequence of the new reflections awakened by the parting words of Lucius. Mrs Crosby hinted if Clara would only consent to marry Mr. Tineford and as she was well qualified to do, train his motherless children in the way they should go, and make his home the place of happiness to him, as she easily might, that she would be a heroine indeed, as much superior to those who marry at the end of the fashionable novels, as Rebecca the Jewess was to Rowena.

But poor Clara was resolute to her vow of single blessedness, and really felt that her aunt had almost compromised her dignity, when she acknowledged that she had invited Mr. Tineford to take tea with them that evening; and furthermore, permitted him to bring a friend who was at his house. 'I told him truly the state of my heart,' said Clara. 'I felt it was due to the disinterested regard he had manifested for me, that he should know why I could not return his affection. And I told him then, that I should, for the future, avoid his society, lest I might be tempted to speak of Lucius Howard. I fear he will think I have no consistency of character.'

Mrs. Crosby promised to do the honors of the evening to her guests, but thought Clara must be present; and finally she consented. At the appointed hour, Mr. Tineford and his friend arrived, and were warmly welcomed by Mrs. Crosby. Mr. Tineford inquired, with a smile of much meaning for Miss Dinsmore.

'She will be with us soon,' said her aunt. 'She has not been quite well to-day.' The friend of Mr. Tineford looked distressed. Just then Clara entered; the excitement of her feelings deepening the color of her cheeks, till she looked as blooming as she did at nineteen—and more beautiful, Lucius Howard thought, as he stepped forward to greet her.

Poor Clara; she was quite overcome for the moment, as she looked at Mr. Tineford, and thought of the confession she had made to him, and felt her hand in the clasp of Howard's. But all was soon happily settled, and good aunt Crosby, as she prepared for the marriage of her beloved niece with Lucius Howard, declared that the LAST OFFER was the best, which Clara ever had, and she had become convinced that a woman had better live single than to marry one man while her heart was given to another.

Somebody says that a newspaper in a family is equal to three months' time in a school each year. Go into a family where a newspaper is taken; and into those who "cannot afford it," and mark the difference of the children and be convinced.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The packet ship *Washington Irving* arrived at Boston on Saturday morning with news from Liverpool to the 23rd of March. The commercial and marine intelligence, embraces all of any interest by this arrival.

The House of Commons has been mainly occupied on the bill regulating Labor in Factories, two clauses of which, one restricting the hours of labor for females and children under 18, to eleven hours a day, and the other limiting labor after May 1, 1848, to ten hours a day, were carried. The sum of £240,000 had been received up to the 27th ult. by the British Association for the relief of the Irish and Scotch sufferers from famine. The accounts of Ireland continue to be gloomy. Emigration is rapidly increasing. O'Connell's health is said to be improving; he is able to walk out. Public meetings have been held to protest against the government system of education.

In France grain riots continue. The Emperor of Russia has purchased from the Bank of France, French 5 per cent. stock to the amount of 50,000,000 francs. Flour and grain of all kinds continue to rise in the markets of France. The Transatlantic packet bill was adopted in the Deputies by a vote of 139 to 4. From all parts of the Continent come reports of great scarcity. In Spain legislative measures have been taken for the public relief. In parts of Germany the disposition to emigrate is almost universal.

The *Sarah Sands* arrived at Liverpool on the 18th, and was to sail on the 1st of April.

The *Constitution*, Captain Britton, arrived on the 20th, with damage to spars, &c.

The London Corn trade was very firm on Wednesday, March 17th, for wheat, English and Foreign, of which the supplies have been only small, and much below the great demand which exists for immediate use, by the maltsters, and for exportation to France, although higher prices have not been freely paid. The business has been fully sustained at the prices of Monday, and sales have been generally refused unless at higher rates.

Indian corn, of which the arrivals have been larger since the change of wind, is to be obtained at lower rates, there being numerous buyers at hand for this grain, where the prices show any tendency to decline.

The reports of the extensive arrivals of Flour and Indian Corn at the port of Liverpool, had not produced any influence in the London market, where the supplies were far below the present demand for the home and foreign trade.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, March 17 and 18th, several parcels of American Flour were purchased at Liverpool for shipment to France and coastwise.

The demand was finely met by holders, and the prices of Tuesday were without change. At our market the morning of the nineteenth there was a fair attendance—buyers, and a tolerable good business was transacted in wheat and flour at the fall prices of Tuesday.

Western Canal Flour realized 40 shillings per bbl., and the extent of sales since Tuesday is estimated at 33,000 bbls.

Indian Corn was one shilling per quarter lower. More business was doing at the decline.

On Tuesday, March 16th, in consequence of increased arrivals, we have to note for that day's market, a liberal supply of most kinds of grain and produce coastwise, and from abroad, especially of Indian corn and flour, of which the importations are abundant, and the export to Ireland considerable. Transactions in every description of wheat were upon a limited scale.

The Liverpool Mail of the 29th says, "it was reported on 'change yesterday that the large ship seen on fire in the channel last week, was the *Glenelg*, laden with breadstuffs from America, and bound for Ireland. Whatever the name of the vessel, she was burnt to the water's edge, and all hands lost."

ONE OF THE VERY BEST.—CATCHING A RUNAWAY.—Yesterday morning an omnibus from Elliot's Mills was coming to the city, the driver, soon after starting on his trip, observed a colored man, with a bundle over his shoulder, upon the road, and acting in a manner calculated to excite his suspicion on coming up with him, the omnibus was stopped and the compliments of the day interchanged; upon inquiry, however, relative to the freedom of the colored man, his answers were so vague and unsatisfactory that the driver was soon convinced that he was a runaway, and accordingly took him upon the seat, in spite of some remonstrance on the part of the negro against the operation. Upon arriving in the city the prize was taken to the office of Justice Wright when suddenly the negro proved to be a quite smart, intelligent chap; produced his free-papers on the first suggestion, named a number of gentlemen in the city who, he alleged, knew him well; said he had been out to the Mills to see his friends, and he was really very much obliged to the gentleman of the omnibus for his ride home. But the omnibus was not to be thrown off so and accordingly demanded his three levies. "No, no," said the negro "you made me ride for your own gratification and I shall refuse to pay for my own." The case was a plain one, the omnibus backed out a little the worst for the enterprise.—*Baltimore Sun.*

We are likely to have a very short supply of office, in consequence of the high rates of freight from the north. Very little is on hand at present, and none is arriving.

N. O. Bulletin, 3d.

At Alexandria, Va., Mary, daughter of Mrs. Bailey, died from having been bitten on the foot by a cat.

ARMY & NAVY NEWS.

From the *Washington Union*, Saturday night.

Capture of Vera Cruz and Castle.

This evening brings to the Government the official despatches from Major General Scott, and Commodore Perry. The former was brought to the Secretary of War by Colonel Totten, of the engineer corps, who displayed so much activity and skill at Vera Cruz. The last were brought to the Secretary of the Navy by Passed Midshipman Huger, of the navy.

Memoranda furnished by Colonel Totten.
March 8, 1847.—The disembarkation commenced.

March 14, 1847.—The investment is complete—two mortars landed.

March 17, 1847.—Ten or twelve mortars were on shore to-day.

March 18, 1847.—Trenches open at night.

March 22, 1847.—City summoned at 2 p. m. to surrender; and, on refusal, the fire was begun from 7 mortars—afterwards increased to 9 mortars.

March 24, 1847.—The naval battery 3 32 pounders and 3 8-inch paixhan guns began its fire this morning.

March 25, 1847.—A battery of 4 24-pounders and 2 8-inch howitzers opened to-day.

March 26, 1847.—The enemy, early this morning, commenced the negotiation for a surrender.

March 28, 1847.—Possession taken of both city and castle—the garrisons marching out and laying down their arms.

The trenches were open 7 days.

The fire from our batteries were continued three and a half days.

During the 16 days that intervened between the disembarkation of the troops and the opening of negotiations, there were five days of violent 'norther's', in which all landing of stores, &c., was interrupted;—and during the seven days of open trenches there were two days and nights, in which it was impossible to undertake any new works; or even, by clearing the trenches and batteries of large quantities of drifting sand, to arrest the accumulating damage.

Unofficial list of killed and wounded before Vera Cruz, from the landing to the taking possession of the city and castle—namely from the 9th to the 29th of March.

KILLED.—Navy—1 officer and 6 men in the shore battery, (No. 5.)

Army—2 officers and 6 men.

Total—3 officers and 12 men.

WOUNDED.—Navy—1 officer and 6 men in the shore battery, (No. 5.)

Army—3 officers and 40 men.

Total—4 officers and 46 men.

Total killed and wounded, 7 officers and 58 men—making, in all, 65 persons.

OFFICERS KILLED.—Capt. John R. Vinton, 2d artillery; Capt. Alburist, 2d infantry; Midshipman T. B. Shubrick, navy.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.—Lieutenant Col. Dickinson, South Carolina volunteers, severely; Lieut. A. S. Baldwin, navy, slightly; Lieut. Delozier Davidson, 2d infantry, very slightly; Lieut. Lewis Neill, 2d dragoons, severely. All the wounded are doing well.

The number of rank and file prisoners had not been ascertained, but (reckoning on all previous accounts of the strength of the garrison,) cannot be estimated at less than 4000 men—of which number, a considerable portion are supposed to be of their very best troops.

From a list, furnished by one of the Mexican commissioners, it is supposed the following officers were present in the city and castle, viz:—

5 generals, 18 colonels, 37 lieutenant colonels, 5 majors, 90 captains, and 180 lieutenants.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.
Camp Washington, before Vera Cruz, March 13.

Sir: Yesterday, seven of our 10-inch mortars, being in battery, and the labors for planting the remainder of our heavy metal being in progress, I addressed at 2 o'clock, p. m., a summons to the Governor of Vera Cruz, and within the two hours limited by the bearer of the flag, received the Governor's answer. Copies of the two papers, (marked respectively, A. and B.,) are here-with enclosed.

It will be perceived that the Governor, who, it turns out, is the commander of both places, chose against the plain terms of the summons, to suppose me to have demanded the surrender of the castle and the city—when, in fact, from the non-arrival of our heavy metal—principally mortars—I was in no condition to threaten the former.

On the return of the flag, with that reply, I at once ordered the seven mortars, in battery, to open upon the city. In a short time, the smaller vessels of Commodore Perry's squadron—two steamers and five schooners—according to previous arrangement with him, approached the city within about a mile and an eighth, whence, being partially covered from the castle—an essential condition to their safety—they also opened a brisk fire upon the city.—This has been continued, unintermitted, by the mortars, and only with a few intermissions, by the vessels, up to nine o'clock this morning, when the Commodore, very properly, called them off from position too daringly assumed.

Our three remaining mortars are now (12 o'clock, m.) in battery, and the whole ten in activity. To-morrow, 4 and 5 will be ready to add their fire: No. 4, consisting of four 24-pounders and two 8-inch Paixhan guns, and No. 5 (naval battery) of three 32 pounders and three 8-inch Paixhans—the guns, officers, and sailors landed from the squadron—our friends of the navy being unremitted in their zealous co-operation, in every mode and form.

So far, we know that our fire upon the city has been highly effective—particularly from the batteries of 10-inch mortars, planted at about 800 yards from the city. Including the preparation and defence of the batteries, from the beginning—now many days—and notwithstanding the heavy fire of the enemy, from city and castle—we have only had four or five men wounded,

and one officer and one man killed, in or near the trenches. That officer was Capt. John R. Vinton, of the United States 3d artillery, one of the most talented, accomplished, and effective members of the army, and who was highly distinguished in the brilliant operations at Monterey. He fell last evening, in the trenches, where he was on duty as field and commanding officer, universally regretted. I have just attended his honored remains to a soldier's grave—in full view of the enemy and within reach of his guns.

Thirteen of the long-needed mortars—leaving twenty-seven, besides heavy guns, behind—have arrived, and two of them landed. A heavy norther then set in (at meridian) that stopped that operation, and also the landing of shells. Hence the fire of our mortar batteries has been slackened, since two o'clock, to-day, and cannot be reinvigorated until we shall again have a smooth sea. In the mean time I shall leave this report open for journalizing events that may occur up to the departure of the steamship of-war, the *Princeton*, with Commodore Conner, who, I learn, expects to leave the anchorage off Sacrificios, for the United States, the 25th inst.

March 24.—The storm having subsided in the night, we commenced this forenoon, as soon as the sea became a little smooth, to land shot, shells, and mortars.

The naval battery, No. 5, was opened with great activity, under Captain Aulick, the second in rank of the squadron, at about 10 a. m. His fire was continued to 2 o'clock, p. m., a little before he was relieved by Captain Mayo, who landed with a fresh supply of ammunition—Capt. A. having exhausted the supply he had brought with him. He lost four sailors, and had one officer, Lieut. Baldwin, slightly hurt.

The mortar batteries, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, have fired but languidly during the day for want of shells, which are now going out from the beach.

The two reports of Col. Bankhead, chief of Artillery, both of this date, copies of which I enclose, give the incidents of those three batteries.

Battery No. 4, which will mount four 24-pounders, and two 8-inch Paixhan's guns has been much delayed in the hands of the indefatigable engineers by the norther that filled up the work with sand nearly as fast as it could be opened by the half-blinded laborers. It will, however, doubtless be in full activity early to-morrow morning.

March 25.—The *Princeton* being about to start for Philadelphia, I have but a moment to continue this report.

All the batteries, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, are in awful activity this morning. The effect is, no doubt, very great, and I think the city cannot hold out beyond to-day.—To-morrow morning, many of the new mortars will be in a position to add to their fire, when, or after the delay of some twelve hours, if no proposition to surrender should be received, I shall organize parties for carrying the city by assault. So far the defence has been spirited and obstinate.

I enclose a copy of a memorial received last night, signed by the consuls of Great Britain, France, Spain, and Prussia, with-in Vera Cruz, asking me to grant a truce to enable the neutrals, together with Mexican women and children, to withdraw from the scene of havoc about them. I shall reply, the moment that an opportunity may be taken, to say—1. That a truce can only be granted on the application of Governor Morales, with a view to a surrender; 2. That in sending safeguards to the different consuls, beginning as far back as the 13th inst., I distinctly admonished them—particularly the French and Spanish consuls—end, of course, through the two, the other consuls—of the dangers that have followed; 3. That although, at that date, I had already refused to allow any person whatsoever to pass the line of investment either way, yet the blockade had been left open to the consuls and other neutrals to pass out to their respective ships of war up to the 22d inst.; and, 4th, I shall enclose to the memorialists a copy of my summons to the Governor, to show that I had fully considered the pending hardships and distresses of the place, including those of the women and children, before one gun had been fired in that direction. The intercourse between the neutral ships of war and the city were stopped at the last mentioned date by Commodore Perry, with my concurrence, which I placed on the ground that that intercourse could not fail to give to the enemy moral aid and comfort.

It will be seen from the memorial, that our batteries have already had a terrible effect on the city, (also known through other sources,) and hence the inference that a surrender must soon be proposed. In haste,

I have the honor to remain, sir, with high respect, your most obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hon. Wm. L. MARCY, Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Vera Cruz, March 29, 1847.

Sir: The flag of the United States of America floats triumphantly over the walls of this city, and the castle of San Juan de Ulloa.

Our troops have garrisoned both since 10 o'clock. It is now noon. Brigadier General Worth is in command of the two places.

Articles of capitulation were signed and exchanged at a late hour, night before the last. I enclose a copy of the document.

I have heretofore reported the principal incidents of the siege up to the 25th inst. Nothing of striking interest occurred till early in the morning of the next day, when I received overtures from General Landero, on whom General Morales had devolved the principal command. A terrible storm of wind and sand made it difficult to communicate with the city and impossible to refer to Commodore Perry. I was obliged to entertain the proposition alone, or to continue the fire upon a place that had shown a disposition to surrender; for the loss of a day, or perhaps several, could not be permitted. The accompanying papers will show the proceedings and results.

Yesterday, after the norther had abated, and the commissioners appointed by me early the morning before, had again met those appointed by General Landero, Commodore Perry sent ashore his second in command, Captain Aulick, as a commissioner on the part of the navy. Although not included in my specific arrangement made with the Mexican commander, I did not hesitate, with proper courtesy, to desire that Captain Aulick might be duly introduced and allowed to participate in the discussions and acts of the commissioners who had been reciprocally accredited.—Hence the preamble to his signature. The original American commissioners were, Brevet Brigadier General Worth, Brigadier General Pillow, and Colonel Totten. Four more able or judicious officers could not have been desired.

I have time to add but little more. The remaining details of the siege; the able co-operation of the United States squadron, successively under the command of Commodore Conner and Perry; the admirable conduct of the whole army—regulars and volunteers—I should be happy to dwell upon as they deserve; but the steamer *Princeton*, with Commodore Conner on board, is under way, and I have commenced organizing an advance into the interior. This may be delayed a few days, waiting the arrival of additional means of transportation. In the meantime, a joint operation, by land and water, will be made upon Alvarado. No lateral expedition, however, shall interfere with the grand movement towards the capital.

In consideration of the great services of Colonel Totten, in the siege that has just terminated most successfully, and the importance of his presence, at Washington, as the head of the engineer bureau, I intrust this despatch to his personal care, and beg to commend him to the very favorable consideration of the department.

I have the honor to remain, sir, with high respect, your most obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hon. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of War.

Articles of capitulation of the city of Vera Cruz and the castle of San Juan de Ulloa.

PUNTO DE HORNOS,
Without the walls of Vera Cruz,
Saturday, March 27, 1847.

Terms of capitulation agreed upon by the commissioners, viz:

Generals W. G. Worth and G. J. Pillow, and Colonel J. G. Totten, chief engineer, on the part of Major General Scott, general-in-chief of the armies of the United States; and Colonel Jose Gutierrez de Villanueva, Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers, Manuel Robles, and Colonel Pedro de Herrera, commissioners appointed by General of Brigade Don Jose Juan Landero, commanding-in-chief, Vera Cruz, the castle of San Juan de Ulloa and their dependencies—for the surrender to the arms of the U. States of the said forts, with their armaments, munitions of war, garrisons, and arms.

1. The whole garrison, or garrisons to be surrendered to the arms of the United States, as prisoners of war, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.; the garrisons to be permitted to march out with all the honors of war, and to lay down their arms to such officers as may be appointed by the general-in-chief of the United States armies, and at a point to be agreed upon by the commissioners.

2. Mexican officers shall preserve their arms and private effects, including horses and horse furniture, and to be allowed, regular and irregular officers, as also the rank and file, five days to retire to their respective homes, on parole, as hereinafter prescribed.

3. Coincident with the surrender, as stipulated in article 1, the Mexican flags of the various forts and stations shall be struck, saluted by their own batteries; and, immediately thereafter, Forts Santiago and Concepcion and the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, occupied by the forces of the United States.

4. The rank and file of the regular portion of the prisoners to be disposed of, after surrender and parole, as their general-in-chief may desire, and the irregular to be permitted to return to their homes. The officers, in respect to all arms and descriptions of force, giving the usual parole, that the said rank and file, as well as themselves, shall not serve again until duly exchanged.

5. All the material of war, and all public property of every description found in the city, the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa and their dependencies, to belong to the United States; but the armament of the same (not injured or destroyed in the further prosecution of the actual war) may be considered as liable to be restored to Mexico by a definite treaty of peace.

6. The sick and wounded Mexicans to be allowed to remain in the city, with such medical officers and attendants and officers of the army as may be necessary to their care and treatment.

7. Absolute protection is solemnly guaranteed to persons in the city, and property, and it is clearly understood that no private building or property is to be taken or used by the forces of the United States, without previous arrangement with the owners, and for a fair equivalent.

8. Absolute freedom of religious worship and ceremonies is solemnly guaranteed. (Signed in duplicate.)

W. G. WORTH, Brigadier General.
G. J. PILLLOW, Brigadier General.
J. G. TOTTON, Col. and Chief Eng'r.
JOSE GUTIERREZ DE VILLANUEVA,
PEDRO MANUEL HERREIRA,
MANUEL ROBLES.

Captain Aulick—appointed a commissioner by Commodore Perry on behalf of the navy, (the general-in-chief not being able, in consequence of the roughness of the sea, to communicate with the navy until after commissions had been exchanged)—and being present by General Scott's invitation, and concurring in the result and approving thereof—hereto affixes his name and signature.

J. H. AULICK, Capt. U. S. N.
Headquarters of the Army of the United

States of America, Camp Washington, before Vera Cruz, March 27, 1847.

Approved and accepted:

WINFIELD SCOTT.
M. C. PERRY.
Commander-in-chief U. S. N. forces,
Gulf of Mexico.

VERA CRUZ, MARCH 27, 1847.

Approved & accepted:

JOSE JUAN DE LANDERO.
A true copy of the original articles of capitulation.
E. P. SCAMMON,
1st Lieut. Topo. Eng's. A. S. A. d. de-camp.

The *Charleston Mercury* has the following extract of a letter from Vera Cruz.

"One part, near a small battery of five guns, which fought most gallantly, was entirely destroyed. The fire from this battery was truly extraordinary; the balls and shells struck the works in which the seamen and officers of the navy were fighting, with almost the precision of rifle shooting. I have heard Col. Totten say that he has never seen such superb gun practice as was displayed by the Mexicans. I was in the Governor's palace, a very fine building, occupying one side of the Plaza, in which General Scott has his headquarters, and was looking into a very handsome room, where it appeared a shell had struck, when a Mexican gentleman came up and offered to show me over the house. I followed him, and directly we came to what had evidently been a superb room, but then almost entirely torn to pieces; he pointed to a place beside the door which was blown out. 'There,' said he, 'sat a lady and her two children; they were all killed by the shell which has wrought the injury you see.' At the Mexican battery which fought so well when the flag staff was shot away, an officer tore the flag from the remnant of the staff, jumped upon the parapet, and held it in his hand until he himself was shot down. This was done three times.

The Mexicans variously estimate their loss at from 500 to 1000 killed and wounded but all agree that the loss among the soldiery is comparatively small and the destruction among the women and children is very great. Among their killed is General Felix Valdez, an officer of some celebrity. Gen. Scott has shown great promptitude in following up his victory. A sufficient force to take Alvarado was immediately despatched under Gen. Quitman. The main army, it was supposed, would take up the line of march for the city of Mexico, by way of the castle of Perote. Its force is full 13,000 effective. A battle was expected at Puente del Rey, a strong pass, unless it could be turned, of which there are good hopes."

The National Bridge, towards which Gen. Twiggs is to move, is a strongly fortified place on the road to Jalapa, the capital of the State of Vera Cruz. It is a stupendous work of solid masonry, thrown over a wild and steep ravine. Jalapa is in a delightful situation, 4000 feet above the sea, and about 90 miles from Vera Cruz. It is noted for producing the medical article, jalap. Thirty-five miles further in towards the capital of Mexico, and on the road to it, is situated the strong castle of Perote, one of the chief fortresses of Mexico; La Puebla is another fortified place, 212 miles from Vera Cruz. Mexico, the capital, is 290 miles from Vera Cruz.

CAPTAIN VINTON'S DEATH.—The N. O. Picayune gives the following account of the manner of this brave and accomplished officer's death:—

"Soon after our batteries opened, Captain Vinton, with Major Scott, stepped out to a rather exposed position to witness the effect of our shells. 'Major,' remarked Capt. V., with enthusiasm, 'as you pass the mortars please tell the officers that the shells are doing their duty accurately,' and he soon started and followed, halting an instant to speak to Capt. Blanchard and Lieut. Nichols, (the Phoenix company, with a portion of the 5th infantry under Major Scott, were in the intrenchments as a supporting party,) and just as he had regained his position an 8-inch shell passed through the parapet, without exploding, and hit him on the back of the head, and he fell dead upon his back, with his arms crossed upon his breast."

From the *St. Louis Union*, March 30th.

INDEPENDENCE. March 24, 1847.

Messrs. Editors: I hasten to give you intelligence from the plains. Mr. Thos. Caldwell has just arrived and confirms the sad news of the massacre of Americans at Taos.

The insurrectionist party consisted of about 2,000 men, and news reaching Col. Price that they were marching on Santa Fe, he sent out 300 men under command of Capt. Morin, of Platte. They met the Mexican force about 25 miles from Santa Fe, and killed 36 the first fire, when the cowardly scoundrels fled; the American force pursuing and laying waste every rancho, town and house in their path, leaving not an ear of corn or fowl, or any flesh for them to subsist on—a just and merited retribution for their assassinations.

No doubt the city of Taos is now in ashes, as our Missouri boys had caused the smoke from their burning houses to ascend from a thousand hills; the inhabitants in the Moro valley, men, women and children, had fled to the mountains. Mr. Caldwell left Col. Doniphan at El Paso on the 12th of January, waiting for the artillery companies to arrive, when he intended to march for Chihuahua. He thinks that Doniphan, ere this, has taken Chihuahua, or has been taken himself. We may wait with trembling anxiety a long time, I fear, for the result of this hazardous expedition. Capt. Sublette had not arrived at Santa Fe when Mr. Caldwell left, February 3d. Fears are entertained that he may have fallen into the hands of Mexicans on his entering Taos valley.

Mr. Caldwell learned, from a reliable source, that Magellan, Connolly, and other prisoners were at large in the streets of Chihuahua, but not allowed to leave the city.

Gen. Taylor's thanks to his Army.
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
No. 12, Buena Vista, February 26, 1847.

1. The commanding general has the grateful task of congratulating the troops upon the brilliant success which attended their arms in the conflicts of the 22d and 23d. Confident in the immense superiority of numbers, and stimulated by the presence of a distinguished leader, the Mexican troops were yet repulsed in every effort to force our lines, and finally withdrew with immense loss from the field.

2. The General would express his obligations to the officers and men engaged for the cordial support which they rendered throughout the action. It will be his highest pride to bring to the notice of the Government the conspicuous gallantry of particular officers and corps, whose unwavering steadiness more than once saved the fortunes of the day. He would also express his high satisfaction with the conduct of the small command left to hold Saltillo. Though not so seriously engaged as their comrades, their services were very important and efficiently rendered.

While bestowing this good tribute to the good conduct of the troops, the General deeply regrets to say that there were not a few exceptions. He trusts that those who fled ingloriously to Buena Vista, and even to Saltillo, will seek an opportunity to retrieve their reputation and to emulate the bravery of their comrades, who bore the brunt of the battle, and sustained against fearful odds the honor of the flag.

The exultation of success is checked by the heavy sacrifice of life which it has cost, embracing many officers of high rank and rare merit. While the sympathies of a grateful country will be given to the bereaved families and friends of those who nobly fell, their illustrious example will remain for the benefit and admiration of the army.

By order of Major General Taylor:
W. W. BLISS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GEN. TAYLOR.—The latest news from Gen. Taylor is furnished by the *New Orleans Delta* of the 4th, and is derived from Maj. McCullough, of the Texas Rangers, who arrived in N. O. on the evening of the 3d, direct from Gen. Taylor's camp. The news is, that after the battle of Buena Vista, Taylor, satisfied that nothing more was to be apprehended from Santa Anna, turned his attention to Ureña and the clearing of the road from Monterey to Camargo, infested by his command, regular troops and rancheros. With this view, taking with him what he deemed to be a sufficient force, he set out on the 16th ult. from Saltillo, touching at Monterey. When thirty miles this side of Monterey, he met Col. Curtis and his command, about which Ureña and his forces hung, looking out for some propitious moment to attack them, but fearful to make the charge. As soon as Gen. Taylor came up to the forces of Col. Curtis, he formed from both commands a division, with which he went in pursuit of Ureña, determined to draw a fight out of him, or drive him beyond the mountains— which latter alternative there is no doubt Ureña resorted to. Col. Curtis, in the meantime, quietly proceeded on with his train to Monterey.

LETTERS FROM SANTA ANNA.—The *Matamoros Flag* of March 24, publishes two letters from the great defeated. One to Vasquez is dated Agu. Nueva, Feb. 25, and laments the death of Col. Berra, Lieut. Col. Annonces, and the commanders of battalions and squadrons, Layande, Rios, Pena, besides other officers. General Lombardino, Col. Brito, Col. Rocha, Gen. Angel Guzman, Lt. Cols. Galtze, M. Interdecia, Andrade, Jicotereal, Ounjano, Bisave, Onate, and other chiefs and officers, are wounded.

The other, to Governor Ramon Adame, is dated Feb. 26, and informs "all the world" that "the treachery of a native Mexican prevented me from gaining a complete victory over our invaders. A soldier from the regiment of cuirassiers, a native of Saltillo, deserted from Encarnacion and informed General Wool of my approach." "I have therefore determined to retire by way of Cedral, Vanegas and Matuhuala, where I can establish a hospital for the wounded, who amount to more than 400."

From the *N. O. Picayune*.

By the way of Vera Cruz and Tampico we have received a file of papers from the city of Mexico to the 17th March; our previous dates thence were down to the 27th of February.

The papers are occupied with the miserable details of the two factions in the city of Mexico, one under Gomes Farias, the Vice President, the other under Gen. Penay Barragan. Much blood has been shed but without any decisive effect. Both parties were obstinate in their purpose—the one of retaining power; the other of gaining it.

Accounts were sent off speedily to Santa Anna with details of the revolutionary attempt, and as he fell back from the North the combatants fell off in their violence, and a kind of hollow truce was observed before the 17th of March.

NEWPORT MERCURY,
NEWPORT.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1847.

For want of room this week, we have been necessarily obliged to place a part of our advertisements in a Supplement.

EASTERN DISTRICT.—The corrected returns for a member of Congress from this district, reduces the majority for Mr. Cranston, to only 16 over the whole. It is said there are a few votes given for Mr. Boyden, which were printed on one piece of paper with the prox for general officers, and not counted, we learn there was one of this description in Portsmouth. We should think the chances were in favor of Mr. Cranston's election, but as the vote is so close it can only be known with certainty by the official canvass.

The annual charter election in the city of New York, on Tuesday, resulted in the choice of WILLIAM V. BRADY, the Whig candidate for Mayor, by about 1500 majority over his democratic competitor, Brownell. A majority of the Common Council is also Whig. The democrats elected their candidate for Alms House Commissioner. The vote for Mayor, as given by the Journal of Commerce, is as follows: Brady (Whig) 21,720; Brownell (Dem.) 20,259. For Alms House Commissioner: Taylor (Whig) 19,053; Leonard (dem.) 11,124.

Jersey city elected a whig mayor, P. C. Dummer, 423, H. N. Foyatt, democrat, 195.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—The Hartford Courant has returns from every town in the State. The votes for Governor are Bissell, whig, 29,919, Whittlesey, dem., 27,123, others 1936. Bissell over Whittlesey 2769, over all 833. To the Senate the whigs have elected 13 members, the democrats 8—to the House the former have chosen 123, the democrats 95, not heard from 2.—Whig majority on joint ballot 31.

We call attention to the sale of a large assortment of Ornamental Trees, &c., to be sold this morning by C. N. Tilley, in front of No. 128 Thames street.

It should be remembered by persons who are in the habit of sending newspapers to their friends, that under the law adopted last session of Congress, newspapers, circulars, &c., unless sent from the Publication office, have to pay three cents postage. Under the old law they paid but one cent.

The transmission of newspapers in the mail free of postage is abolished by the new law, and they are hereafter to pay the same rate of postage as formerly.

[Communicated.]

Having with others—Citizens, Strangers and the parents of the pupils, received a polite invitation, from the Misses Cox, of this town, to be present at an examination of the Scholars in the Seminary for young Ladies recently established by them, and under their direction, I should feel much obliged, if you would allow me through the columns of your paper, to express to the friends of the school and the public generally, my great satisfaction with the evidences of improvement given by the Scholars in the various branches of education taught and of instruction received.

The examination was continued through two entire days, the 5th and 6th inst., and although I could not conveniently attend on the first day, I was present all of the last, and witnessed, what may be considered very thorough examinations, in History, Geography, Arithmetic, Music, &c.—As this school from its great advantages of location and the well established character of the teachers, presents great inducements to parents and guardians to place their children in a Situation to partake of its benefits, I hope that the Misses Cox will have no reason to complain of a want of patronage, in an enterprise so richly deserving it.

The Fall River Railroad Company have settled with the heirs of Dr. Hitchcock, of Middleboro', who was killed by a late collision on that road, by paying them \$4500.

FIRE IN PROVIDENCE.—Two or three stores on South Main-street, Providence, were considerably damaged by fire on Sunday morning. The loss on the buildings and stock is estimated at about \$4000 and the insurance at different offices amounted to about \$3300.

Two prisoners in Bristol jail who were confined to await their sentence for burglary, made their escape Tuesday night.—It is supposed that they were furnished with tools from without.

NEW STEAMBOAT.—A new steamer, called the "Rough and Ready," intended to ply between Warren and Providence, was launched in the latter place on Monday last. She is to be commanded by Capt. Wm. Winslow, of this town.

Warren Star.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION.—The steamers Oregon and Knickerbocker came in contact on Saturday evening just after passing through Hell Gate, and latter was somewhat damaged.

The late Captain Vinton, we see it stated, has left a family of four young children, entirely orphan. His wife was the daughter of Ebenezer Parker, Esq., of Boston—a lady endowed with every personal and mental attraction, and one, who will not be remembered.

The bodies of the officers who fell in the battle of Buena Vista have been placed by their friends in coffins, in which pulverised charcoal was introduced, the coffins placed, temporarily, in vaults at Saltillo, until removed to their late homes, which will probably be done as soon as the communication between Saltillo and Camargo is opened.

BY THE MAIL.

The Joy House formerly occupied by Rev. E. M. P. Wells for a school, at City Point, South Boston, was destroyed on Tuesday, the fire breaking out on the roof near the north chimney, at 1 o'clock, P. M. There was no family in the house except a keeper, who lived in the kitchen.—The painters and workmen who were repairing the house had left for dinner, and the fire was not discovered until it had gained considerable headway.

Col. Cushing's toast in New Orleans:—"General Taylor—whom none can rival in glory or in the hearts of his countrymen.—May he live throughout the perils that surround him to wear the laurels he has won."

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—A dreadful explosion occurred this morning, at 6 o'clock, in Dupont's Powder Mills, near Wilmington, Delaware. The concussion was felt here; distance thirty miles. The packing house, drying house, and six thousand pounds of powder were destroyed, and 18 workmen were literally blown to atoms. *Cor. N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

EXPLOSION.—The Belfast Signal states that on Monday, 29th ult., the Powder Mill of Swett & Co. in Camden, was destroyed for the fourth time within 12 months.—About 40 kegs of powder material were in the cylinder at the time.

FIRE IN ROXBURY.—The stable of Mr. Ebenezer Dodge, teamster, on Tremont Road, in Roxbury, was destroyed by fire on Monday night, with hay, grain, a chaise, sleigh, several harnesses and four horses. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

HINTS TO YOUNG MEN.—Always have a book within your reach which you may catch up at your odd minutes. Resolve to edge in a little reading every day, it is but a single minute a day it will be felt at the end of the year. Regulate your thoughts when not at study. A man is thinking even while at work. Why may he not be thinking about something that is useful? Resolve in your mind what you have last been reading.

MORMON EMIGRATION.—About fifty Mormons, the greater part composed of women, who came from Lowell, from Sandwich, and from the state of Maine, left this city yesterday afternoon for Illinois, to join their brotherhood and sisterhood at that quarter. They go to meet peril, persecution and prejudice, in their direct forms, and if they are to follow their sect, they must submit themselves to suffering of the severest sort, which nothing but the enthusiasm or the frenzy of their belief can give them sufficient nerve to encounter.

Boston Courier.

R. Wilson, Esq., of the Chicago Journal lost both thumbs and several fingers, by the premature discharge of a cannon he was loading, on the receipt of the news of the victory at Buena Vista.

A PATTERNS SUBSCRIBER.—Mr. Josiah Hollister, a Revolutionary Pensioner, now in his 92d year, called at our office on the 5th inst., to pay in advance, for the 32d time, his subscription to the Hartford Times. He resides in Manchester, and has taken the paper from its commencement. He was a mechanic in the army under General Washington. Though now nearly a century in years, his sight and hearing are unimpaired; he reads without glasses, and walks upright and with a firm step.

Hart. Times.

FALLING OF STORES.—On Friday night, a storehouse in Albany, containing about 15,000 bushels of oats, fell into a heap of ruins, whether in consequence of an extravagant load or the effect of the freshet, is not stated. About \$3000 is the uninsured loss on the oats, and the store is a total loss. In Lansingburgh, the day before, an extensive grain store gave way and was precipitated into the river. Some 10,000 bushels of corn, rye and barley were destroyed, the damage amounting to about \$2300, uninsured.

PRACTICAL JOKE RETORTED.—An unfortunate beggar woman, came into a store in Washington street the other day, and asked the master for relief. He, wishing to play a joke upon an acquaintance who was present, said to her, "Ask that gentleman, he's the master." She immediately turned to him with: "will your honor spare a trifle, for a poor distressed woman?" "Are you really in distress?" said the gentleman. "Indeed, sir, I am in sad distress." "We'll then give her a dollar from the money drawer," said he to the master, and immediately walked out. In vain the master protested that he was himself, she would not believe him, but pertinaciously urged her request in presence of two ladies who came in, saying, "the master said you was to give me a dollar, and indeed it is unjust and unkind to keep it from me." The result was, that he was obliged to give her the dollar, to rid himself of the annoyance.

Boston Telegraph.

INVISIBLE RUMSELLER.—The Lawrence, Mass. Messenger says that a Rumseller in that town has constructed a partition in his store, behind which he places himself, and the person wishing to purchase, puts his money into a drawer, which is drawn back and a glass of liquor shoved out. The buyer does not see the seller, consequently does not know of whom he purchases, and no complaint can be made.

In Windham, Maine, Mrs. Albert Stevens strangled herself and her infant, a week old, while in bed at night. She was a young woman, had been married a year, and was in prosperous circumstances.

SUICIDE.—DEATH OF A MOTHER AND CHILD.—The wife of Mr. Ceylon Otis, a resident of the lower village, committed suicide and at the same time caused the death of an infant child, yesterday morning between 8 and 9 o'clock, under the following circumstances. It appears she took the child in her arms and got into a hoghead that was partly filled with ice, having on the top about 18 inches of water, and bent over so as to bring her own face and that of the child under the surface. When discovered, the mother and child were quite dead. She had been slightly deranged for some time back, and no doubt was insane when the act was committed. She was a woman of much worth, and esteemed by all who knew her.—*Niagara Courier.*

In Baltimore, a few days since, a child swallowed a cent which had been given it. It lodged firmly, so that it could neither get up or down, and so low in the throat as to be beyond the reach of instruments. A physician was called in as soon as possible, and finding his instruments of no use, administered an unusual wine freely, with castor oil and molasses. In a few moments the child commenced vomiting, and with some efforts succeeded in throwing up the cent, affording immediate relief.

On the night of the late severe storm, Hiram Benjamin, of Griswold, Conn., perished on his way home from a tavern at which he had become intoxicated.

THE MANOR LANDS.—It is stated that many of the tenants on the Van Rensselaer manor lands are purchasing the title to the property they occupy at \$2 per acre.

The office of the Boston Times was illuminated on Monday evening in honor of the late victories in Mexico.

AN OLD INHABITANT.—The ship Gen. Jackson, now on the Sectional Dry Dock for repairs, is more than a hundred years old, and is still in good order. She was built by the Portuguese at the island of Goa, of teak wood. In her sailing on the deep, she was captured by the English in the old wars, and in the war of 1812 was captured from her English owner by the American privateer Yankee, owned by Mr. DeWolf of Bristol, R. I. The teak planks are grooved together, and never have been corked, but covered by sheathing. Her mizzen mast and some other spars are of teak, and undoubtedly the original sticks. The ship is of three hundred and forty tons burthen, and very well shaped, though shorter in proportion to her breadth of beam than modern built ships. Her planks and timbers may ride the waves another century for aught that appears to the contrary.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

THE LOAN TAKEN.—We have the pleasure of announcing that the whole loan of eighteen millions is taken above par, at a premium varying from one-eighth to two per cent. The whole amount bid was \$57,790,883, of which the sum of \$54,926,583 was bid above par, and the remainder \$2,864,300 at par. This it will be perceived that the bids at a premium largely exceed three times the amount of the loan advertised. Considerable sums are taken for trustees and executors, for savings banks and persons not in business, for actual investment, and who desire to pay the money immediately. The secretary, however, has guarded against calling in the loan more rapidly than it is wanted; for, were he to do so, it would make the government pay interest prematurely, and derange the business of the country by too large a call for specie in any one month.—*Wash. Union.*

BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday, April 12, 1847. (Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.)

At market 610 Beef Cattle, 30 pairs of Working Oxen, 25 Cows and Calves, 1400 Sheep and 2500 Swine. About 200 Cattle, 800 Sheep and 1500 Swine, were sold Friday and Saturday. 40 Beef Cattle unsold.

PRICES. The prices obtained last week were hardly sustained for a like quality: better Cattle were at market, and we quote the same, viz: Extra 6 50 a \$7; first quality 6 25 a 6 50; second 5 75 a \$3; third 5 a 5 50. Working Oxen.—Sales at \$80, \$92, \$110, \$117, \$128, and \$135. Cows and Calves.—Sales at \$22, \$28, 30, 38, \$40, and \$42. Sheep.—Sales at \$3, 50, 4 50, and \$5; one lot very fine, price not settled. Swine.—Most of the Swine changed hands the last of the week, and higher prices were obtained. We quote Lots to peddle at 4 1/4 a 5c for Sows, and 3 a 5c for Barrows; old hogs 4 1/4, 5 1/4 and 5 1/2c. Retail from 5 to 7c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The closing Lecture of the season at the Mill st. Church will be given to-morrow evening. Subject—*Martin Luther, the Man and the Poet.* Services commence at 4 1/2 past 7.

From the Rev. Dr. Babcock, formerly President of Waterville College, Maine.

From intimate personal acquaintance with Dr. D. Jayne, a regular student of the Medical University of Pennsylvania, and an experienced, successful practitioner of medicine, I was prepared to appreciate the numerous testimonials in favor of his different medical preparations, much more highly than the great majority of those which are extensively circulated. On trial of them in my own family, and some of them personally, I have more than realized these favorable anticipations. They are what they profess to be—not quack medicines,—but skillfully prepared antidotes for some of the most afflictive of human diseases. I know that they are highly esteemed, and frequently prescribed, by some of the most respectable of the regular practitioners of medicine in this city and elsewhere, and I do not hesitate to commend them as a valuable addition to our materia medica, and a safe, as well as eminently useful remedy for the diseases.

KURUS BABCOCK, JR., D. D.

Philadelphia, June 7.

For sale in Newport, by Dr. R. R. HAZARD.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Jacobs, Mr. WILLIAM BOTTOMORE to Miss Mary H. CHAPPELL, daughter of the late Mr. James Chapell, of this place.

DEATHS.

In this town, on Sunday last, CHARLES SAUNDERS, son of Mr. George Saunders, aged 3 years and 8 months.

In this town, on the 13th inst., LAURA BROWN, daughter of Mr. James M. Tuell, aged 4 years and 6 months.

In this town, same day, Mrs. GULIELMA MARIA HAZARD, wife of Mr. Sylvester R. Hazard, and daughter of the late Caleb Babcock, Esq., of South Kingstown, aged 53 years.

At Portsmouth, on Monday the 12th inst., Mr. DAVID BAKER, aged 45 years.

At Portsmouth, March 31st, SUSANNAH SHERMAN, widow of the late Samuel Sherman, in the 77th year of her age.

At Portsmouth, yesterday, Mrs. REBECCA ALBRO, wife of Mr. Freeborn Albro, aged 32 years. Funeral to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

In Providence, on Tuesday night last, FRANK WOOLSEY, youngest son of Mr. William C. Tilley, aged 1 year and 16 days.

In Providence, on Wednesday, 7th, Mr. JAMES N. CORY, formerly of this town, in the 20th year of his age.

In North Providence, 8th inst, ARRY G., wife of Wm. E. Greene, aged 40 years, daughter of the late Timothy Peckham, of South Kingstown.

MARRIAGE LIST.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, April 10.

Brig Relief, Brown, fm Lubec for Norwich. Sch's Normalhal, Perry, fm New York for Boston; Signet, Curry, fm Newburyport for Philadelphia; Tremont, Jacques, fm Newbury for New York; Olive Elizabeth, Macey, fm Calais for do; Perseverance, Hicks, fm Camden for do; Franklin, Bart, fm Thomaston for do; Sagadahoc, Crosby, fm Boston for do; Volant, Simons, fm do for do; Wm. Henry, Thorndike, fm do; Exchange, Thomas, fm do for do; Ocean, Snow, fm Boston for do; Eliza, Heath, fm do for do; Fortune, Ellery, fm Thomaston for do; Alabama, Snalley, fm Salem for do; Painter, Crosby, fm Boston for Hartford; Pilot, Spear, fm Thomaston for do; Sarah, Simons, fm do for do; Eliza Jane, Sears, fm do for do; Felen, Simons, fm Boston for Kingston; Texas, Morris, fm Philadelphia; Lead-er, Sears, fm Boston for Kingston; Monadnock, Griffen, fm do for do; Democrat, Perry, fm Prospect for Savannah; Oregon, Joslin, fm do for do; Ohio, Pratt, fm Chester; Her-net, Paddelford, fm Taunton for Philadelphia; Eugene, Whittin, fm Providence for Norfolk; Hume, Conklin, fm Bay River; Melville, Sawyer, fm Lubec for New York; Victory, Montgomery, fm do for do; Bay State, Clark, fm Calais for do; Lebanon, Brown, fm Camden for do; Tasso, Allen, fm Lubec for New York; Margaret, Boardman, fm Salem for Philadelphia; Grecian, Herick, fm Boston for New York.

Sloops Brunette, Smith, fm Providence for N. York; Vigilant, Heath, fm do.

SUNDAY, April 11.

Sloops Willard, Dennis, fm Providence for N. York; Usquepaug, Gardner, fm New York for Providence.

MONDAY, April 12.

Sch's Pavillion, Paine, fm Boston for Virginia; Mary Ann, Fletcher, fm Harrington for N. York; Coral, Kelly, fm Chester for New Bedford.

Sloop Thomas W. Thorn, Durfee, fm N. York for Fall River.

TUESDAY, April 13.

Sch's Daniel Baker, Frink, fm Stonington; Mary, Trevalian, fm Norfolk, wt'g orders. Sloop Star, Wilcox, fm Stonington.

WEDNESDAY, April 14.

Sch's Father Mathew, Bondout, fm Pictou for Providence.

THURSDAY, April 15.

Sch's Maria, Baker, fm Providence for Albany; Matanta, Briggs, fm Wareham for Baltimore; Turk, Crowell, fm New Bedford for Georgetown; Medomak, Hart, fm Calais for New York; Pocmoque, Hutchens, fm Fall River for Suffolk; Va; Mozart, McFarlin, fm Lubec for Philadelphia; Eldad, Jarvis, fm Fall River for N. York.

Sloop Senator, White, fm Lyme for Nantucket; Isaac H. Borden, Dunning, fm Fall River for New York; Greenport, Pendleton, fm Pauscutuck for Boston.

FRIDAY, April 16.

Sloops Wm. H. Bunn, Irons, fm Providence for Hartford; Mary Nichols, Spencer, fm Nantucket for Providence; Cicero, Moore, fm Wareham.

MARINE MEMORANDA.

Sloop Leader, Riley, arr at Charleston the 10th, fm Nassau.

Ship Louis Philippe, Castoff, arr at New York the 14th fm Havre.

Brig Prince de Joinville, Gardner, fm Havana, arr at New York, the 12th.

Brig Lisbon, Smith, fm Wilmington, N. C., arr at Havana the 20th.

Sch's Spy, Lewis, c'd at Philadelphia the 13th for this port; Julius Pringle, Crocker, for Providence.

Sch's Southerner, Goodspeed, c'd at New Orleans 21st inst. for Brazos.

Brig Algonquin, Mayberry, c'd from Cardenas 28th for New Orleans.

Sch's Emily B. Souder, Almy, c'd at at Baltimore the 10th for Vera Cruz.

Arr at New Bedford the 14th, ship Sally Ann, Clark, Pacific Ocean, St. Catherine Feb. 4, 500 sp 1500 wh and 8000 lbs of bone,—sold 50 cents wh at St. C.

WHEN YOU BUY

BOOTS, SHOES, & C.

REMEMBER that EXPERIENCE sometimes

charges high for the lessons it teaches. As

an instance it cost the Mexicans the lives of about

four thousand of their soldiers to learn the value

of American arms at Buena Vista.—So it may

cost persons in want of BOOTS & SHOES a

large amount of money, and not a little vexation,

if they prefer to rush blindly to the first Shoe

Store that tells a large story of its advantages,

instead of calling at

George H. Norman's

POPULAR SHOE STORE,

Corner of Market Square, and ascertaining the

difference between his goods and his prices, and

the goods and prices of other professedly CHEAP

Establishments.

NORMAN'S BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

Has just been replenished with a large stock of

goods made expressly for this market. They were

not made merely for the purpose of catching cus-

tomers, but with a view to the preservation of the

Union between the buyer and seller. With the

view in other words of giving satisfaction to the

purchaser, which will make him a permanent

customer. What the proprietor now asks, is an

examination of his Goods, his Boots, his Shoes,

and his Prices. He asks no patronage that his

establishment is not worthy of. He asks no per-

son to pay him for a shoe that does not fit.

Give him a call—look at his extensive assort-

ment, and then, with a knowledge of the goods

and prices of other establishments, you can make

your purchases without risking the burning of

your fingers or the wetting of your feet. Re-

member that the weather is no respecter of

persons; and that NORMAN'S SHOE STORE, is at

No. 95 Thames street.

Mourning Goods.

A very full and desirable assortment, not

surpassed by any in town. For sale at

JAMES HAMMOND'S.

April 10.

WILLIAM NEWTON,

NO. 150,

THAMES STREET,

OFFERS at Wholesale and Retail the follow-

ing FRESH GROCERIES.

80 Packages choice green and black Teas,

25 bags St. Domingo, Rio and Java Coffee,

10 boxes ground Coffee,

25 boxes brown Havana Sugar,

25 bbls loaf, crushed and refined Sugar,

35 boxes extra and No. 1 Soap,

12 boxes blue and white Starch,

15 kegs Saleratus,

12 boxes No. 1 Chocolate,

30 boxes manufactured Tobacco,

10 bbls smoking Tobacco, and Scotch Snuff,

10 jars Maccoboy Snuff,

50 boxes bunch Raisins,

30 drums Figs,

20 boxes Oranges and Lemons,

25 boxes ground Spices,

10 kegs ground Ginger,

75 matts Cassia,

10 boxes Lemon Syrup and Cordials,

5 bbls Newark Cider,

30 boxes Sperm Candles,

15 boxes No. 1 Herring,

20 boxes Cheese,

10 boxes Pepper Sauce,

10 bbls dried Apples,

15 bbls MESS Pork.

ALSO—Smoked Beef and Hams, pickled Sal-

mon, Lard, Rice, pearl Barley, ground Rice,

Pickles, scented Soap, Citron, Currants, Almonds,

Peanuts, Brazil Nuts, Filberts, Maderia Nuts,

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[BY AUTHORITY.]

Laws of the United States

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF
THE TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

[Public—No. 27.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government, for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and hereby are, appropriated to the objects hereinafter expressed, for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, namely:

LEGISLATIVE.

For compensation and mileage of Senators and members of the House of Representatives, and delegates, seven hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation of the officers and clerks of both Houses of Congress, thirty-nine thousand five hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the Senate, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

For compensation of librarian, two assistant librarians, and messenger of the library, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said library, eight hundred dollars.

For purchase of books for said library, five thousand dollars.

For purchase of law books for said library, one thousand dollars.

EXECUTIVE.

For compensation of the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation of the Vice President of the United States, five thousand dollars.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

For compensation of the Secretary of State, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, twenty-six thousand three hundred dollars.

For the incidental and contingent expenses of said department, viz:

For publishing the laws and documents, including proof-reading, labor, boxes, and transportation, nine thousand dollars.

For publishing in newspapers of the States and Territories the laws, &c., of the United States, nine thousand three hundred dollars.

For stationery, blank books, binding, labor, attendance, furniture, fixtures, repairs, painting and glazing, four thousand four hundred dollars.

For printing, letter press and copper-plate, advertising, books, and maps, two thousand dollars.

For newspapers, two hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

For extra clerk hire and copying, two thousand dollars.

For compensation of superintendent and three watchmen of the northeast executive building, one thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the said building, viz:

For labor, fuel, and light, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one thousand one hundred dollars.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the First Comptroller, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, twenty-eight thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of Second Comptroller, and the clerks and messenger in his office, including the salary of an additional clerk at twelve hundred dollars, who is hereby authorized to be employed for one year, sixteen thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the First Auditor, and the clerks and messenger in his office, including the salary of two additional clerks, who are hereby authorized to be employed until the end of the next fiscal year, from the first day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven at eleven hundred and fifty dollars each, twenty-two thousand nine hundred and seventy-three dollars.

For compensation of the Second Auditor, and the clerks and messenger in his office, including the salaries of three additional clerks, who are hereby authorized to be employed for one year, twenty-nine thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the Third Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, thirty-eight thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the Fourth Auditor, and the clerks and messenger in his office, including the salaries of two clerks at one thousand dollars each authorized by the act of third of March eighteen hundred and forty-five and hereby continued for one year, twenty-two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the Fifth Auditor, and the clerks and messenger in his office, fourteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Treasurer of the United States, and the clerks and messenger in his office, thirteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the Register of the Treasury, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, twenty-eight thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the recorder, draughtsman, assistant draughtsman, clerks, messengers, and packers in his office, eighty-four thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents.

For compensation of the Solicitor of the Treasury, and the clerks and messenger in his office, thirteen thousand nine hundred dollars; the salary of the chief clerk in his office being hereby increased to sixteen hundred dollars per annum from the first day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

For full compensation for all the work heretofore done for completing the synopsis of the Treasury instructions in execution of the revenue laws, and for preparing a supplement thereon, illustrating the organization and operations of the Treasury Department, and its various bureaus, in pursuance of those laws and instructions, two thousand dollars. *Provided*, That the further prosecution of said work, shall be and hereby is discontinued and ended.

CONTINGENCIES OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury:

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, compensation for carrying the Department mails, translations, printing, including public accounts; and for collecting and preparing information to be laid before Congress, ten thousand two hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous expenses, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

In the office of the First Comptroller:

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and labor, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.

In the office of the Second Comptroller:

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, including pay for the National Intelligencer and Union, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, seven hundred dollars.

For labor, and office furniture and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

In the office of the First Auditor:

For labor, and printing blanks, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, two hundred and fifty dollars.

In the office of the Second Auditor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and printing blanks, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

In the office of the Third Auditor:

For blank books, binding, printing, stationery, labor, and office furniture, eight hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.

In the office of the Fourth Auditor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and labor, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.

In the office of the Fifth Auditor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and labor, three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For miscellaneous items, three hundred and fifty dollars.

In the office of the Treasurer:

For blank books, binding, and stationery, three hundred dollars.

For labor, three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For printing, two hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one hundred dollars.

In the office of the Register of the Treasury:

For blank books, binding, printing, stationery, and labor, two thousand dollars.

To pay the expenses of procuring a further supply of the certificates of registers of vessels and lists of crews, two thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

In the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office:

For stationery, including blank books, and blank forms for the district land offices, pieces of parchment and printing patents, advertising land sales in newspapers and in handbill form, public notices, and printing circulars, office furniture and repairs of the same, and pay of laborers employed in the office, fourteen thousand three hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, seven hundred dollars.

In the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury:

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, circulars and blank forms for returns of district attorneys, marshals, clerks of courts, collectors of the customs, and labor, one thousand and fifty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, two hundred dollars.

For compensation of a superintendent and eight watchmen of the southeast executive building, three thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the said building, namely:

For labor, fuel, and light, seven thousand seven hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of the Secretary of War, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, seventeen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the clerks, messengers, and assistant messenger in his office, nineteen thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Pensions, and the clerks and messengers in his office, including two additional clerks, hereby authorized to be employed for one year in the bounty Land Bureau, at one thousand dollars each, nineteen thousand one hundred dollars.

For compensation of the clerk and messenger in the office of the Commanding General, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Adjutant General, seven thousand and six hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Quartermaster General, seven thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation to clerks and messenger in the office of Clothing and equipment, at Philadelphia, four thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Paymaster General, nine thousand one hundred dollars.

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, five thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of clerks and messengers in the office of the Chief Engineer, five thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the clerk and messenger in the office of the Surgeon General, two thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of clerks and messenger in the office of the Colonel of Ordnance, eight thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Topographical Bureau, four thousand nine hundred dollars.

For the incidental and contingent expenses of said Department, and the various offices and bureaus connected therewith, viz:

In the office of the Secretary of War:

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and printing, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For books, maps, and plans, one thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, five hundred and fifty dollars.

In the office of the Commissioner of Pensions:

For stationery, blank books, binding, printing, blank forms and regulations, advertising, and fuel, eight hundred dollars.

For rent of houses occupied by the Pension Office, six hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one hundred dollars.

In the office of the Commanding General:

For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.

In the office of the Quartermaster General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and printing, five hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.

In the office of the Colonel of Ordnance:

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and fuel, five hundred and thirty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, three hundred dollars.

In the Bureau of Topographical Engineers:

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, and fuel, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, five hundred dollars.

For compensation of superintendent and four watchmen of the northwest executive building, one thousand seven hundred and ten dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the said building, viz:

For labor, fuel, and light, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one thousand six hundred dollars.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, twenty-one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks, and to the civil engineer, draughtsman, clerks, and messenger in his office, ten thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair, and to the assistant constructor, draughtsman, clerks, & messenger in his office, thirteen thousand one hundred dollars.

For salaries of the Chief Naval Constructor and Engineer-in-chief, six thousand dollars.

For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, and to the draughtsman, clerks, and messenger in his office, nine thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and to the clerks and messenger in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and to the clerks, assistant surgeon, and messenger in his office, six thousand eight hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said department, and all the bureaus connected therewith, viz:

For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and labor, four thousand one hundred and forty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one thousand six hundred and sixty dollars.

For compensation of superintendent and three watchmen of the southwest executive building, one thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the said building, viz:

For labor, fuel, and light, one thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

For compensation to the Postmaster General, three assistant postmasters general, clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, and watchmen of the said department, seventy-four thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation to temporary clerks, three thousand dollars.

For compensation of superintendent of the Post Office building, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the said department, viz:

For blank books, binding, stationery, fuel, oil, printing, labor, and day watchmen, six thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

For repairs of the General Post Office building, whitewashing, glazing, casing fireplaces, and mending office furniture, three hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Auditor for the Post Office Department, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, eighty-five thousand seven hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, viz:

For labor, blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and circulars, four thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, seven hundred dollars.

For rebinding old ledgers and other books of accounts, to provide cases for keeping accounts and other papers, and for the repairs of office furniture, six hundred dollars.

PATENT OFFICE.

For the purchase of such scientific works as are necessary for the use of the Patent Office, one thousand dollars.

For the collection of agricultural statistics, and other purposes, three thousand dollars. *Provided*, That portion of the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents, relating to agricultural subjects shall not exceed four hundred pages.

Which several sums amounting in the whole to four thousand dollars, shall be paid out of the patent fund.

SURVEYORS AND THEIR CLERKS.

For compensation of the surveyor general northwest of the Ohio, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general in Illinois and Missouri, and the clerks in his office, five thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general in Arkansas, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general in Louisiana, and the clerks in his office, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general in Mississippi, and the clerks in his office, four thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general in Alabama, and the clerks in his office, four thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general in Florida, and the clerks in his office, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general in Wisconsin and Iowa, and the clerks in his office, eight thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of the clerks in the offices of the surveyors general, to be apportioned to them according to the exigencies of the public service, and, if necessary, to be employed in transcribing field notes of surveys, for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of Government, eleven thousand dollars.

For compensation of the Secretary to sign patents for public lands, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Public Buildings in Washington city, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to four assistants, draw-keeper at the Potomac bridge, including oil for lamps and machinery, fire-wood, and repairs of bridge, four thousand two hundred and ninety dollars.

MINISTRY OF THE U. STATES AND BRANCHES.

At Philadelphia, viz:

For salaries of the director, treasurer, chief coiner, melter and refiner, engraver, assayer, assistant assayer, and four clerks, nineteen thousand two hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen twenty-four thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, water rent, repairs, and wastage, in addition to available funds on hand, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For specimens of ores and coins, to be reserved at the mint, one hundred fifty dollars.

At Charlotte, North Carolina, viz:

For salaries of superintendent, assayer, coiner, and clerk, six thousand dollars.

For wages of workmen, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, repairs, wastage of gold and watching, two thousand one hundred dollars.

At Dahlonega, Georgia, viz:

For salaries of the superintendent, assayer, coiner, and clerk, six thousand dollars.

For wages of workmen, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, repairs, and wastage, of gold three thousand dollars.

At New Orleans, viz:

For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, coiner, assayer, melter and refiner, and two clerks, twelve thousand nine hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, nineteen thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including fuel, materials, stationery, water rent, and wastage, nineteen thousand one hundred dollars.

For machinery and machines, three thousand dollars.

JUDICIARY.

For salaries of the chief justice of the Supreme Court, and the eight associate judges, forty-one thousand dollars.

For salaries of the district judges, sixty-one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For additional compensation, at two hundred dollars each, to the district judges of Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, under the provisions of the first section of the act of seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-four, one thousand dollars. *Provided*, That so much of the foregoing act as authorizes the additional compensation to the said judges, shall from and after the first day of October next, be and the same is hereby repealed.

For salaries of the chief justice of the District of Columbia, the associate judges, the judges of the criminal and orphan's courts of said district, ten thousand seven hundred dollars.

For salaries of the Attorney General, and clerk and messenger in his office, including an increase of the salary of his clerk at the rate of six hundred dollars per annum, commencing on the first day of March eighteen hundred and forty-seven, six thousand seven hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of Attorney General, five hundred dollars.

For salary of the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, one thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation of the district attorneys, including one in the Territory of Wisconsin being two hundred dollars each, as prescribed by law, seven thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of the marshals, including one in the Territory of Wisconsin, as prescribed by law, six thousand four hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the Supreme Circuit, and District Courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; also for jurors, witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures, incurred in the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven and previous years; and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and for prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safekeeping of prisoners, four hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars.

WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, nine thousand one hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Assembly, pay of officers and attendants, printing, stationery, fuel, and other incidental and contingent expenses, thirteen thousand seven hundred dollars. *Provided*, That only so much of the foregoing appropriation for Wisconsin Territory, shall be drawn from the Treasury as may be necessary to defray the expenses of said Territory, until the formation of a State Government therein, and the admission of said State into the Union.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For payment of annuities and grants by special acts of Congress, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For lighting Pennsylvania avenue from the Capitol square to the Treasury Department, seven hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For compensation and contingent expenses of the auxiliary guard, six thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For completing indices to the papers of Washington, and of the confederation, in the Department of State, one thousand two hundred and fifty six dollars.

For survey of the coast of the United States, including compensation to the superintendent and assistants, one hundred and forty-six thousand dollars.

Thirty thousand dollars in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated for the construction of a custom-house in the city of Savannah, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury in the construction of the same and the purchase of a lot therefor, any portion of which may be expended during the current fiscal year, and a like sum for a custom-house at Charleston.

For the purchase of a site and the erection of a custom-house at Eastport, in the State of Maine, to be expended for the said purposes under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, ten thousand dollars. For the